

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

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W. P. B. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS,  
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### PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
**Louisianian.**

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully, felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, and reproval have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

### POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times, and under all circumstances." We will advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit it. Desirous of allaying animosities, of moderating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all parties, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kind feelings of forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve the best interests, elevate our noble state, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her limitless resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and indiscriminate administration of justice.

### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the same, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge a paramount duty the education of youth, as vitally connected with our own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

### FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to secure our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we receive "command," we shall at all times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,  
Bookseller and Stationer,  
114 CANAL STREET,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Several violent and false accusations having been made before the Congressional Committee against Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and that body adjourning before he could avail himself of an opportunity to exculpate himself, embraced the opportunity of the presence of the Committee in the Senate chamber, on Saturday last, and calling a Senator to the chair, the Lieutenant Governor took the floor and said:

I am again forced, Mr. President, to claim the attention of the Senate for a few moments on a question of privilege. I was not a little surprised on yesterday to see so many gentlemen rising for the purpose of making personal explanations; but I find it explained in the fact that serious charges have been made by certain witnesses before the congressional investigating committee against those gentlemen as well as myself. This is the first opportunity I have had since I read the testimony of those witnesses to make a personal explanation. I see that one Mr. S. W. Scott testified that at one time I was to be paid for some vote or action of mine on the floor of the Senate. I have not before me the paper containing the evidence of that gentleman, and, therefore, cannot allude to it specifically. I desire to say to the Senate and the members of the congressional committee who are present, that Mr. Scott has stated that which he knows to be untrue. I had no knowledge of the gentleman prior to the time that we had before us the bill which empowered the Governor to sell the stock in the Jackson railroad held by the State. I saw him then upon the floor of the Senate lobbying, as I understood, in favor of that measure. He testifies that a large amount of money was to be spent in its passage, and that the votes of legislators were to be paid for by the issue of paper by a Mr. Kimball, indorsed by himself (Mr. Scott.) He says that I, among other gentlemen, received one of those checks for \$1000, and I presume he intended to have the committee infer that I received it in consideration of my vote. I will state to the Senate and the members of the committee that Mr. Scott led the committee to imply that which was not true. I admit his correctness in stating that I held one of those checks. It was placed in my hands for collection, and I presented it to him for payment. I am a commission merchant, and sometimes have collected notes for friends of mine. He was buying paper of that kind, and says he offered me \$350, which I declined to take. I do not know that he offered me that, but I suppose so. How that paper got on the market he knows better than anybody else in the community. It is in my hands yet, as I was not empowered to take less for it than its face called for, which was the reason I could not accept his proposition. So much for that transaction. Mr. Scott also charges that Senator Beares and myself opposed the new city charter in consideration of a certain sum of money. That charge is untrue, and the gentleman can not produce any evidence to substantiate it. The reason I opposed that bill is well known to the Senator now presiding (Mr. Barber) as well as to every other colored man in the Legislature, and many not in it. The question was, who was to fill the offices to be created? A demand was made by me, at the request of the colored men of this city, that the Governor should appoint a colored man to the position of Administrator of Public Improvements. The Governor would not comply with that request, and we determined then to oppose the bill to the last. From that day I commenced my opposition to the Governor. I opposed him for two years by my votes and by my influence in the Senate Chamber; and perhaps I would

not be supporting him now if I had not become convinced that only by sustaining him could the Republican party be saved in this State. As to the gentleman who testified against me on political points (Judge Walker), his character is well known in this community. He is a blatant Democrat, and one of the most malicious newspapers published in our city—a sheet that would not scruple to traduce the character of any man who was not in political accord with it. The outrageous statements of that gentleman were made for no other reason than to make political capital for himself or against me. There is one portion of his testimony which seems to me to be extremely spicy. I refer to the following extract:

"I was surprised to learn from Judge Dibble and General Sheridan that Pinchback was the Governor's choice." I expressed my disgust in emphatic terms; whereupon General Sheridan excused the choice as one to which the Governor was driven by the apprehension that if a conservative citizen was placed in the Lieutenant Governorship, the Legislature would impeach Warmoth in order to get that citizen into his place, and that the election of Pinchback would flank his movement. Judge Dibble gave the same reason, and took the same view. I denounced the proposition as indicating very low ideas and notions of action.

"Question—Did these gentlemen deny that Pinchback was a rascal?" "Answer—No; they said he was the smartest negro in the State."

This, I say, is a very spicy piece of evidence. I reply that if either Judge Walker, Judge Dibble, General Sheridan or the Governor says that my election was affected for the purpose of preventing the Governor's impeachment, it is a positive falsehood. I state emphatically that were I satisfied that no other motive actuated those who supported me than that alleged by Judge Walker, I would not allow another day to pass without tendering to the Senate my resignation as Lieutenant Governor. I hold, sir, that I was elected to cement, if possible, the broken ranks of the Republican party of Louisiana, and not to prevent the impeachment of Henry C. Warmoth. I care but little whether Governor Warmoth be impeached before his term expires; I care still less whether he is Governor hereafter, but I do care for the success of the Republican party. I am willing at any time to be made the instrument of the preservation of the Republican party; I am prepared to occupy and assume the responsibilities and duties of any office in which I can subserve the interests of my people, my party and my State; but I am not willing now, nor will I ever be willing, to become the suppliant tool of Henry C. Warmoth, nor anybody else. If I had had the slightest suspicion that such were the motives that induced my election, I would have indignantly refused to accept the position I occupy. You know, Mr. President (Mr. Barber), better perhaps than any other person, that I am not President of the Senate and Lieutenant Governor by reason of any desire on my part to become so. You and I, as you well remember, debated at great length the question as to whether it would not be impolitic for me to accept the position, and you, with many other of our representative men, urged me to do so.

Judge Walker goes on to say that "he had no idea that his (Pinchback's) appointment was popular among the colored people. They would regard such a man as an unworthy successor of Dunn, who was justly esteemed by all classes as an upright, dignified, intelligent negro, to whom Pinchback had been opposed. Pinchback was not a representative man. His appointment, so far from pleasing the negroes, would be regarded by them as an insult." Of course that would provoke a smile from any intelligent

man who is at all cognizant of the opinions of the colored people of the State. Judge Walker, Collector Casey, Mr. Packard and all of the opponents of the Republican party here, agree in according to Mr. Dunn the position of the foremost negro in the State. If it be true that he was so (and I have no desire to gainsay it,) does it not appear exceedingly strange to sensible men that, holding the exalted position of Lieutenant Governor, he could not force me to give way to him in the late election for United States Senator? Is it not astonishing that he did not defeat me in the first election that took place here after the war, when he ran on an independent ticket for the constitutional convention? Is it not surprising that every time we measured our political swords, I was the victor? I do not cite these facts for the purpose of depreciating in any way the merits of Mr. Dunn, but for the purpose of showing that Judge Walker, in his testimony, has had no regard for the truth. A gentleman who testified before that committee in the interest of his party, declared that the Democrats in the General Assembly had voted for Mr. West as United States Senator because they knew I would be elected if they did otherwise. That is the strongest kind of testimony, it seems to me, of my representative capacity as a colored man; and yet Judge Walker has the hardihood to go before that committee and, in utter disregard of truth, assert that I am not a representative man. I believe every unprejudiced, reasonable man will agree with me when I say that this gentleman has made these statements for the purpose of preventing if possible my wielding any influence in the political affairs of the State. In other words, he knows that I am now inaugurating a policy that will ere long, if these blatant demagogues are kept down; to make the Republican party of Louisiana a good solid unit; and he wants to thwart me in that endeavor. He is afraid the Republican party may be brought together again and the State saved to Republicanism. That is what hurts the gentleman. He also says that my character is infamous, and I desire to inform the Senate and the members of the congressional committee in what my infamy consists. I am infamous because I can not be frightened nor coaxed to support the Democracy; I am infamous because from the day the constitutional convention met in this city I have championed the cause of the down-trodden colored people. From that day to this I have not failed, whenever the opportunity presented itself, to cast my vote and raise my voice in behalf of the class I represent. I have stood firm at my post of duty, and it was for that reason that Judge Walker and others of the same class characterized me as infamous. I venture to say that had I been one of those who were willing to sell out the rights and interests of the colored people and join in the effort to divide and destroy the Republican party of Louisiana, instead of the Times, Bee, and other sheets of the same character, aspersing my motives and vilifying my character, I would be held up to the public gaze as one of the noblest of the black race, and the brightness of Mr. Dunn's fame would be pale before the shining lustre of Pinchback's name. But because, forsooth, I saw fit to stand fearlessly at my post; because I saw fit to advocate in season and out of season, the rights of the race I represent, I am a man of "infamous character." Who would expect any other verdict from such a source? The black people, I am confident, still trust in me. They have never yet failed to give me what I asked in the way of political preferment; I am well known to them and they to me, and I feel sure there is no unfavorable account to be balanced between us. If I have failed to do my duty, the people, the only earthly tribunal

before which I shall be arraigned, will render their judgment against me. Whether my character be infamous, whether I am no longer worthy of the confidence of the people, will be decided in 1872, and until that final decision is rendered I care not how much my character is aspersed by demagogues, for I know that a just and enlightened people will sustain me. So far as my public duties are concerned, I propose to perform them in the future as I have in the past. I do not intend to be frightened into the support of any measure; I do not propose to be brow-beaten into anything; I do not intend to be influenced by any motives save those which should govern an honest, true man. While I do not claim to possess all the honesty in the State, yet I venture to say that my character would appear as the driven snow in comparison with the character of those gentlemen who have seen fit to traduce and defame me in their testimony before the committee. If any one thinks more than another has caused these gentlemen to oppose me it is the fact that I have at all times endeavored to exclude from the floor of the Senate those lobbyists who have corrupted the Legislature, if it has been corrupted. How often have I rose in my seat and asked that the rules be enforced prohibiting those men from entering the Senate Chamber? How often have I asked the presiding officer to protect me from the importunities of men who were annoying me nearly to death to get me to support their pet measures? And yet these men have the audacity to go before the congressional committee and asperse my character. If I have trespassed upon the rights and privileges of others; if I have been guilty of any misdemeanor or malfeasance on office, there is a way to punish me. Let these parties institute an investigation, and if I am found guilty I will bear the penalty without a murmur. But until I am adjudged guilty by a competent tribunal, I ask that these malignant vilifiers be silenced by the indignant voice of public opinion. If these gentlemen must vomit forth something in detraction of my character, let them confine themselves to the truth, and not attempt by groundless accusations, to cover up their own hideous deformities. The time will come, and that soon, when I will be heard in self-defense by the people, and when that time does arrive these gentlemen will doubtless be missing. I shall not fail then to tell the people what I know about these men. I shall not attempt to cover up any of my political or personal actions; I have done nothing that will not bear investigation—nothing that I desire to deny. Therefore, I can well afford to meet these honorable gentlemen before the people. I am sorry I have been forced to occupy the valuable time of the Senate in making this personal explanation; but I deemed it my duty in justice to myself, to do so, as I will not have an opportunity of being heard before the congressional committee.

### HABITS.

BY HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,  
Vice President of the United States.

Few of us fully realize how constantly and how potentially our lives are influenced and even dominated by our daily habits. Shakespeare taught us "how use doth breed a habit in a man"; for the frequent repetition of acts causes a tendency, almost irresistible, toward their regular recurrence, which has caused habit to be called a kind of second nature growing up within us. Observation, as well as personal experience, teaches us that Paley was right when he said: "Mankind act more from habit than reflection, for man is but a bundle of habits." How important, then—how vital indeed—that we should watch these habits in those near to us, as well as in ourselves—knowing, as we do, that

"what at first an infant's hand could snap stiffen upon older limbs like gyves of iron"; or, as Cowper so strongly expressed it:

"Habits are soon assumed; but, when we strive  
To strip them, 'tis being slayed alive."

My attention was directed toward this subject by the request of an eminent divine that I would write an article for the Independent on the habit of using Tobacco; to which I replied that it was scarcely fitting that so new a convert should assume the position of a lecturer to others on a habit abandoned only last spring. But I may say on this particular point, without even apparent inconsistency, that every year's habit in that line makes it more difficult to surrender it even for health's sake. At first, as is well known, the system rejects it, as it rejects tartar emetic. Nature, however, finally surrenders the contest, and yields to its sway. It becomes a companion and a solace; even more—a second nature, indeed. When, at last, prudence, or duty, or health, or example induce you to discontinue it, there comes another struggle, sharper than the first, and perhaps more doubtful. It is the contest between habit, on one side, and will, on the other, with temptation and appetite giving constant aid and comfort to the former, while the latter must fight its battle alone, without such powerful allies on its side.

Bacon asserts that "habits, wisely formed, become truly a second nature, as the common saying is;" and, believing that those unwisely formed become the same, it may not be unprofitable to look at a few of the common everyday habits of mankind that are not wisely formed, and which we should seek to eradicate from our lives, as the farmer seeks to eradicate the Canada thistle from his field.

**Drinking.**—No man ever became a drunkard, lived a drundard's life, died a drunkard's death, and filled by a drunkard's grave as a matter of free choice. No one ever became an excessive drinker who did not begin by the habit of being a moderate, a very moderate drinker. If it were the habit of all not to take the first step, and thus not become moderate drinkers, the unutterable horrors and woe, the destitution and crime, which result from this master evil of intemperance would cease. Wives and children, friends and communities, would not mourn over loved ones thus dishonored and lost. But it is the habit of drinking becoming the law of their being and of their daily life, the lack of resisting power resulting from this terrible thralldom, the fever of habitual temptation and appetite, which causes that yearly death-march of sixty thousand of our people to the saddest of all deaths and the saddest of all graves, followed, as mourners, by half a million of worse than widowed wives and worse than orphaned children.

**Profanity.**—Perhaps no offense against the laws of God and the laws of man is more directly traceable to habit than the vile imprecations which so often, on the highway, shock and sadden the passer-by. The brutal language addressed to brutes and beasts of burden, the attempted intensification of private conversation, even the profane language so often used in schoolboy quarrels or the heated controversies of partisans, seems prompted more by unwise and unrestrained habit than by actual wickedness of heart. Year by year the habit grows, however, into a second nature; until at last its victim finds it impossible to cast it off, and it becomes the fruitful parent of other evil habits.

"We are not worst at once, The course of evil begins so slowly, And from such slight source, an infant's hand Could stem its course with clay. But let the stream grow deeper, And philosophy, awe, and religion, too, May strive in vain to stem the headlong torrent."

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

## TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

The thanks of the LOUISIANIAN are conveyed to Major William Vigers, chief clerk of the House of Representatives, for quite a batch of reports and other important State documents.

If the Congressional Investigating Committee had been empowered to extend its inquiries into the origin and practice of lobbying bills through our State Legislature since 1863, it would have unearthed the record neither very welcome nor creditable to the leaders of "the people" and "the reformers."

The English people are becoming so solicitous about the safety of Dr. Livingston, the great explorer of the interior of Africa that a party of search are about to be dispatched to the inhospitable regions to search for him. \$24,000 have already been subscribed for that purpose.

We don't blame the Governor one bit for demanding Flanders' blank resignation. As resignation is not among Flanders' virtues it is a good thing to be able to make a virtue of necessity some times.

It will be remembered that Italy, Brazil and Switzerland were empowered to appoint each one arbitrator on the Committee on the "Alabama" claims. They have been appointed and it is now said that only one of them can read English. For the other two to intelligently engage in the arbitration, every document will have to be translated into some other language which all the Commissioners understand. The proceedings under any circumstances will have according to the present formation of the Committee, to be carried on in a foreign tongue.

## OUT OF TOWN.

Packard breathed freer when he learned that the Committee had gone to Washington. Packard is a sweet thing. He is obliged to write a man in New York to prove himself uninterested in the pavement swindle, which bobbed up and then bobbed down again three years ago. Why he must send so far to get information which could be got so easily at home is not to be seen. That unfortunate deputy who loaned mattresses and blankets out of a vessel under seizure, that the Wilderness Senators might rest easily, is still "out of town." This is sorrowful. A man who could remain out of town so long and withhold by such means Packard's vindication of himself, must be dead to all human consideration of pity and sympathy.

## NEVER SATISFIED.

The *Picayune* of yesterday did not want the Congressional Committee to suspend its investigations here so suddenly, as some citizens wished a complete exposure of existing corruption by an impartial inquest. Besides this there are "five" creditable persons in possession of unnoted and important information to be published whose testimony has been cut off by this departure. It may be matter of some regret that these "five" did not testify in New Orleans, so that the Press artists might touch up the coloring of the evidence a bit, but the fact that the Committee will not sit in the Customhouse here, will scarcely affect the testimony. Let us remind the *Picayune* that these five burdened and heavy laden gentlemen can lie away to Washington City, where they will undoubtedly be permitted to testify.

The Grand Duke Alexis is not much of a Republican, but he is more a man of the people than those who make professions of the fact. While he is the Nations' guest it is becoming to treat him with courtesy. But the snobbery of Messrs. Flanders and his fellow workers is simply disgusting. We abominate toadyism. A decent respect is the attribute of a gentleman, but the fawning sycophant is only entitled to our disgust.

The New Orleans *Times* of yesterday says:

"Having successfully and merrily passed through the Carnival, it behooves those who have solemn secular duties to perform to enter upon them with zeal and alacrity, and prosecute them to a satisfactory conclusion. This injunction is especially applicable to our Governor and Legislature, who have delayed too long, to respond to the demand of this people, for the repeal of acts which deprive them of the rights of representative republican government."

"The Lenten season," it is well known, originated from the forty days of peculiar significance and sorrow in the history of Christ, previous to his crucifixion. Does the *Times* mean to indicate to the Legislature the propriety of remembering that this is their "Lenten season?" If not so, we would like to know what other intelligible interpretation is to be placed on its admonition. Whether so or not however, is this paper so destitute of comparisons that it must drag into its political mire, so beautiful and so touching a subject as the "Lenten season?"

The recent fight with the Carter men before the Congressional committee is simply another triumph for the Administration. The animosity of the Fags springs like all the baser passions from ungratified ambition to plunder and steal from the public coffer. It is the war of the lobby and has spread its deadly breaches so wide that it threatened without check to eat up the whole State. The Governor aided by the Lieutenant Governor will fight this lobby until it dies the death that dogs die—in a ditch. The lobby shall not rule. The people's government, not the brokers' government, must stand. Uniting upon the same platform all colors, all conditions of men, the Republican party will triumph—never fear.

## THE CARNIVAL AND THE MYSTIC KREW.

The return of Mardi Gras on Tuesday last was the occasion of the finest and most artistic displays of such galas as is almost possible. It is difficult to describe the whole scene. Long before mid-day the principal thoroughfares were crammed with a bustling mass of humanity moving to and fro. Masked men, women and children of every degree and condition of life doubtless bustled up and down, in every imaginable kind of grotesqueness and transformations. The vicinity of Clay statue at the foot of St. Charles street, on Canal street, was particularly thronged.

At 3 o'clock P. M. precisely a salute was fired at the foot of Canal street and the procession marched, up St. Charles street. The line was formed in a far too orderly and regular manner for such an occasion of pure revelry and unrestrained mirth; but as a procession, it was eminently a success.

The day was remarkably fine, while the sun shone out in the strength of his rays.

The evening followed the day in evident good nature. It was a beautiful time. And the happy thousands who after the Carnival disappeared, took a brief respite within doors, again rushed forth "soon as the evening shades" prevailed. Every available standing ground was occupied, and the anxious enquiry heard from many a lip, where will they start from? In vain however where such enquiries for the mystery could not be solved. Again however St. Charles street and vicinity were the scenes of attraction and the curious tens of thousands whose interest had been excited by the high promises fairly jammed every spot of ground long before 9 o'clock. Shortly after this hour the cry "they're coming" and the sounds of music and the increase of light in the streets indicated their approach. And soon the Mystic Krew wended their way down St. Charles street. The procession halted in front of the City Hall where the Grand Duke and his party were assembled and civilities were passed and the cavalcade resumed its march. All on its way along the route it was witnessed and justly admired by many thousands of spectators. The tableaux were of the most gorgeous and elaborate and classic description. The principal representations were of characters of the Homeric period and depicted some of the leading characters mentioned in the *Iliad*, the masterpiece of the father of poetry; while others, though different, were of remarkably interesting kind and completed one of the grandest pageants witnessed in the city for many, many years.

The procession paraded through several streets and then disappeared in the new Varieties Theatre, where appropriate amusements were doubtless continued.

Tuesday will however be long remembered. The continuation of a set of favorable circumstances all contributed towards rendering it notable.

The *Republican* asks a disagreeably difficult question of the Committee of fifty-one. It wants to know how they can claim to represent the people when there is not a colored man, nor a sound white Republican among them? How could you? As we are sometimes good at guessing we will hazard a solution of the problem. They mean the respectable people; and as they don't include negroes and white Republicans in this class, of course they bridge the gulf by ignoring them in any calculation of representation. The recent "Wilderness" and Bay St. Louis affiliations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Will the true Representatives of the people in the General Assembly permit this shilly shally much longer when Democrats defeat Republican measures? Have we the schools provided for? The next election anticipated, or any other necessary work done? We charge the Democrats with the responsibility of defeating reform movements by their frivolous and useless course. When will Republicans have the manhood not to listen to or obey the suggestions of Democrats, who, had they the power, would put every colored man in the gutter.

## GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

## Arrival at New Orleans

## RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT

The steamer James Howard, with this distinguished Prince and suite on board, came within a few miles of this city on Sunday night and rested. On Monday morning she came to the city and landed the dual party.

The Grand Duke was tendered the freedom and hospitality of the city by Mayor Flanders, and shortly after left the boat and went to the St. Charles Hotel and took apartments, engaged previously.

An immense crowd assembled on the levee to catch a glimpse at "the Grand Duke," and a number followed the carriage after it left the landing to feast their eyes with the sight.

Travelling for personal entertainment, and not investing his visit with that official surrounding which not infrequently marks the travels of Princes and Rulers, there seems to have been no programme drawn for levees or receptions, and there was doubt as to how and when he could be seen. The anxious public had not long to wait, however, for an occasion to see his Royal Highness. The Mardi Gras Carnival and the Mystic Crew of Comus coming off on Tuesday, furnished the opportunity.

The city authorities had erected a platform in front of their hall, and provided suitable accommodation outside the building we suppose invited the Grand Duke and suite to the present. At the proper hour they took their assigned positions. Shortly afterwards several State dignitaries appeared and the introduction of Governor Warmoth Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and other notables took place.

The Carnival passed and the Royal Highness after enjoying a complete and doubtless satisfactory view of the pageant quitted the stand, and the papers say, at the suggestion of the Mayor left the Hall by a side door and so was sent out of view of the crowd, whose only desire was to look at a distinguished stranger.

But not so thought the manipulators of the unfortunate Duke. He must neither see nor be seen, and he was, therefore, driven down to quiet and neglected streets to his apartments, whether with the apprehensions of murderous pursuers, or to escape assassination, perhaps the Mayor understands. In the evening, however, H. R. H. was again tempted to the same spot to witness the procession of the Mystic Krew of Comus, when an opportunity was again afforded to gazers to look at Alexis.

The Duke and his party afterwards visited two or three of the city theatres where balls were in full blast.

Yesterday the consuls of the various nations represented here, called at the St. Charles Hotel to pay the usual compliments to the seign of a power on friendly relations with them.

The stay of His Royal Highness and Suite will extend to about ten days, we understand, and there is no doubt the polite and hospitable people of New Orleans will render his visit agreeable and satisfactory.

We copy elsewhere an article from the New Orleans *Republican* headed Pinchback vs. Walker, in which the point is well made by our cotem. against Judge Walker. The incident related by the *Republican* is one specially worthy of recollection, principally as an illustration of the gross inconsistency of some people. Judge Walker claims to be a man anxious for the oblivion of the past between the colored and white people of the State, and we suggest that if he and his kindred thinkers would be just to our race, accord to us those rights and privileges to which we are entitled, and not falsely characterize our representative men, they would do a great deal towards the accomplishment of their much desired object.

Wanted to know. The address of the fire when it goes out. Whether the edge of a sharp wind is keener than a cutting satire. Whether a treble singer does three times as much as another. And whether a lawyer even faints under the burden of conveying a house.

## PINCHBACK VS. WALKER.

By a happy chance, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was enabled to make his personal explanation in regard to the "heavy swearing" done against him before the congressional committee, in the presence of the honorable gentlemen themselves, they visiting the Senate while Mr. Pinchback was on the floor. That he most favorably impressed the congressional visitors, both as to his ability and honest devotion to the Republican party, is not left to conjecture; and that he convinced them, too, of the cordial support rendered to the State administration by the greater and better portion of the colored people of Louisiana, is also a fact.

We much regret, however, that he did not more fully elucidate his relations, and associations with Judge Walker, of our virtuous contemporary the *Times*. Here was an opportunity to expose a fair sample of the evidence given to the test of sincerity and consistency. We admit the witness under discussion is a "blatant Democrat," and that his "outrageous statements" were made for "political capital;" but without more explicit definition how were the gentlemen from Washington to be convinced these accusations are true? The Lieutenant Governor should have explained that at about the very date Judge Walker swears his belief that he (Pinchback) was "an infamous character," this same Judge Walker and this identical "infamous character," sat cozily side by side at an excursion party, ate and drank at the same table in utmost amity and with mutual admiration of each other's good qualities, and that the jolly Judge apparently considered it no disgrace to stroll, linked arms, up Canal street with and drink at the *Maison Blanche* at the expense of the "infamous" Pinchback. When a man's preaching and practice conform, he is entitled to some consideration, and it is due the congressional committee, who wanted to be just and honest, that this little discrepancy in the Judge should be made manifest.

We are glad the Lieutenant Governor expressed publicly what we before knew to be his intention, of soon going before the people of the entire State to defend not only his own conduct, but that of the party in which he takes so marked a place, from the unjust accusations of both their natural Democratic foes and of the traitor Republicans who have joined them.

## N. O. Republican.

## WEEDS AND FLOWERS.

We lately read in that great and most worthy organ of the Ku Klux Democracy of Louisiana, "The Times" an article on "Flowers" evidently written by old Bigny, the chief editor thereof; whose peculiar style is easily identified; too prosaic for poetry and too poetical for prose. Now, old Bigny pretends to be a poet, but writes poetry of the kind Horace described which neither Gods nor men can endure, and which nobody but himself ever attempted to read, and how he managed to survive the herculean task, will always remain one of the greatest marvels of the age. Now, we would suggest to the aforesaid poet, the said old Bigny,—that he at once write an article on "Weeds," & he need not turn up his blue nose at our suggestion, which is eminently timely and proper, because, though he obviously knows nothing about flowers; he has had abundant opportunity to study weeds; having one constantly before him;—a gigantic weed of Yankee origin, an exotic in our clime; but which flourishes luxuriantly upon a dunghill of treason and disloyalty, and spreads its baleful influence around, almost as fatal in its effects as the fabled Upas,—which it resembles in most respects; flourishing by the destruction of all around and tainting the very atmosphere in which it spreads, with a poison, as fatal as it is subtle, and an effluvia, as noxious, as it is dangerous.

Come, old man give us an essay upon "weeds," and we will agree not to believe the curious story current here,—that a man condemned to death for murder, on his way to the gallows, and with the same in full sight, refused the pardon offered him, by that wicked wag and grim humorist, the Governor, on condition that he should read, without

missing a single line,—your volume of poetry; indignantly saying, Drive on the cart, drive on! I prefer hanging a thousand times, to the far greater torture of reading a whole volume of old Bigny's poetry. Drive on, drive on! of the two great evils of course, I prefer the least; which is hanging, by all odds Drive on! I am not afraid to face death; but a whole volume of old Bigny's poetry No! ten thousand times No!!!

## Plaquemine Republican.

## JOURNALISM IN TEXAS AND THE SOUTH.

One of the great evils of Texas journalism is, that the State has at least twice as many papers as she will support. She could support the number she now has, but she does not, and, judging the future by the past, she will not. There are several reasons for this. The South has never been educated to support newspapers. The lack of the proper appreciation of the power and value of journalism is one of the curses entailed upon the country by her old slavery system and slavery civilization. Under that system and civilization, the masses, in a great measure, took their opinions of public affairs, and cast their votes, according to the opinions and wishes, and, too often, the dictation, of wealthy planters, and the politicians their interests, whims, or prejudices led them to support. People thus led had no particular use for newspapers. And then, the South not being a free school country, there was not sufficient education and taste for literature and culture, to cause newspapers to be sought after. The same classes, equally as poor, and having to work harder to make a living, in the North, and in Europe, read newspapers eagerly, and highly valued them, because popular education had disseminated a taste for reading and a thirst for knowledge.

The old political leaders of the South did not care to have the masses of the voters to read and think for themselves, any more than they cared to have the colored people educated. Their philosophy was that they could obtain the desired votes out of the whites, and the desired field work out of the blacks, with less trouble, in the uneducated state. The writer of this article is an old Southerner; "to the manner born," and knows the truth of what is here stated. And this state of things demoralized the wealthy and cultivated men of the South in relation to journalism. Having no use for newspapers to inculcate opinions and carry elections among the masses, because the work could be done in an easier manner as above stated, they had no urgent motive and no moving inspiration for the development of a popular and powerful journalism. Thinking men at the South foresaw the ultimate weakness which this depreciation of journalism would bring about, and many of them, the writer of this article among them, as long as twenty years ago, spoke and wrote and labored earnestly in behalf of the building up of a strong Southern journalism. But it was like the voice of the prophet prophesying in the valley of dry bones, only that the wind from heaven did not blow, and the dry bones did not live. And the same old spirit lives in the Democracy of Texas and the South to-day.

During the last fifty years the Democracy has made a record in history to this effect, that where she reigns, free schools, popular education, independent individual thinking and voting, popular and powerful journalism, and energy and enterprise in building railroads and manufacturing, and in all internal improvements, public and private, are not to be found. These things are patent to every intelligent and candid mind, and to none more so than to those Southern men who have spent their lives in laboring for the popularization of public education, journalism, literature, and culture in the South.

Knowing, as such men do, that the lack of these blessed influences among the poor men of the South is due to the paralyzing power of "this body of death," the night-mare Democracy; knowing, as such men do, that this has been the case during the past, and that this intellectually, spiritually, and socially damning power still struggles to maintain the hold of its deadly arms around the necks of the souls of our people, and to keep them

choked into a state of suspended animation for fifty years to come; knowing all these things as these Southern men do, how pitiful it is to see the masses of the poor men of the South living with and for the men who kept them, their fathers, and grandfathers in mental servitude for the past, and who are seeking to keep them, their children, and their grand children in mental servitude for fifty years to come!

But, full justice compels us to say that the sparse population of the South, and the consequent poor mail facilities, added to the untimely influences already mentioned have greatly retarded the growth of journalism in the South. These difficulties were not the result of the way of our journalism.

And now, in Texas, all who are interested in the development of our home journalism, should seek to avoid the influences which have been its bane in the past, and should also discourage the multiplication of our newspapers. Again, it is useless to support papers which are not edited with industry, ability and taste. And this is the case with the majority of our interior weeklies. The majority of this class of papers in Texas and the South, and also in the North to a less extent, are not worth anything to intelligent readers.

—Columbia, (S. C.) Union.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Some one writes to us that he is studying at a law school, that he is desirous of attaining the art of oratory, and he asks that we will give him such advice as our experience may suggest.

We can hardly hope to be of much service to the inquirer. We do not know his temperament, his disposition, his attainments, his habits, all of which would modify any instructions likely to be of benefit. It is personal and peculiar advice that each man needs, and that must be given by some one who knows the circumstances of the applicant.

Some general hints, applicable to all young aspirants for public speaking, may answer a good end.

1. The earlier one begins the practice of public speaking the better. For although the gift, in point of fact, develops late in life, it is only in the case of those who have a strong, though, it may be, dormant talent for it. No man has learned any art until he can practice it spontaneously, without conscious volition. If this proves true in music, in drawing, in the dance, or graceful posturing, it is even more apparent in oratory. Parents and teachers should encourage children to narrate, to converse—for storytelling and fluent conversation are essentially of the same nature as oratory.

2. The habit of thinking on one's feet is invaluable. Great orations may be prepared with elaboration and study, not alone in their substance, but in form. Such we know to have been the preparation of orations which continue to be read from age to age.

But for the purpose of American life one must be qualified to speak well without laborious preparation of language, and this can only be done when one can command his thoughts in the face of an audience. The faculty of doing this is greatly helped by early and persistent practice. Aspirants for oratorical honors, without neglecting the severe preparation of the study for special occasions, should lose no opportunity of speaking off-hand. One should not be downcast at failures. They are often far better for the student than successes. He who goes to school to his mistakes will always have a good schoolmaster, and will not be likely to become either idle or conceited.

3. Public speaking means business, or ought to. Although there is a great deal of fancy talking, after-dinner speeches, complementary speeches, and religious exhortations, all of which are meant to fill up time, yet public speaking, in its noblest aspect, is an attempt to gain some definite and important end by the use of reason and persuasion. When a man seeks his neighbor for a business conversation he knows just what he wants, and he settles with himself by what

that he will get. He knows the value of a dollar, and he knows the value of a word. He knows the value of a promise, and he knows the value of a threat. He knows the value of a smile, and he knows the value of a frown. He knows the value of a handshake, and he knows the value of a fist. He knows the value of a word, and he knows the value of a deed. He knows the value of a man, and he knows the value of a woman. He knows the value of a child, and he knows the value of a parent. He knows the value of a friend, and he knows the value of an enemy. He knows the value of a life, and he knows the value of a death. He knows the value of a world, and he knows the value of a heaven. He knows the value of a hell, and he knows the value of a paradise. He knows the value of a man, and he knows the value of a woman. He knows the value of a child, and he knows the value of a parent. He knows the value of a friend, and he knows the value of an enemy. He knows the value of a life, and he knows the value of a death. He knows the value of a world, and he knows the value of a heaven. He knows the value of a hell, and he knows the value of a paradise.



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**Temper.**—Like fire, temper, wisely controlled, is often an excellent servant; but, uncontrolled, a dangerous master. Besides it must rule or serve. Without mental power over it, sudden fits of passion often overcome prudence, justice, even love itself, the obligations of business, and the ties of lifelong friendship; while a philosopher has affirmed that every ebullition of ungovernable temper, every hot outburst of passion shortens one's life. Yield to the habit, and it soon becomes your daily disposition. Master it, and it ceases to afflict you. He is more than thrice-armed who can be calm and self-contained when the poisoned arrows of malice or of hate pierce the most cruelly. For the inspired record declares, in language which combines counsel with prophecy: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." And, if Tilton was correct when he said that "anger is a short fit of madness," how should all who desire to have a healthy mind in a healthy body guard themselves against the temporary insanity it creates.

**Backbiting.**—How much of this vice there is all around us I need not attempt to estimate. So important, apparently, was it in the Creator's mind to condemn it that one of the Ten Commandments (the Ninth) seems primarily aimed against it; and David tells us in the Psalms that among those who are to abide in Thy tabernacle will be found "he that backbiteth not with his tongue;" while Paul, in II Corinthians, specially denounced envyings, strifes, and backbitings. Not only is its evil influence felt in bearing false witness directly against our absent neighbor; but in the appetite for retailing the defamatory words of others against him. How many characters have been snarled, if not destroyed, by that oft-repeated phrase, "They say?" How many sharp and cruel arrows have caused once happy hearts to bleed upon hearing of some wicked and widely-circulated calumny that a thoughtless friend has breathed upon the air, and thus started on its widening sphere of evil. Far rather cultivate an habitual disbelief of floating gossip and scandal. Far rather be honored, as you will be, for defending the absent, and shielding those thus struck at behind their back, by a habit so appropriately called backbiting.

**Fretting.**—I will not repeat an argument I made in your columns last year to prove that three-quarters of all anticipated trouble seems to be only borrowed trouble, that never came to pass. But I have alluded to this particular point to give your readers the cement of a happy frontiersman upon that very article. Said he, as I met him, on the very outer boundary of our settlements in the Northwest:

"My philosophy of life is very simple, and renders me happy as the happiest. Never fret about what you can help, but go to work and help it. Never fret about what you can't help, for that fretting is all thrown away."

On a plane of perhaps lesser importance may be classed the unwise habits of indolence, carelessness, thoughtlessness, etc., which grow so surely and steadily upon all who do not strive to extirpate them from their daily lives. None, except those who have tested it thoroughly, can realize how much can be accomplished each day by a careful systematization of time, and a thoughtful reminder of the duties to be performed. A few moments given every morning, when the mind is the clearest, to the duties of the day which lie before you, and a few more moments every evening to a retrospect of what duties have been forgotten, and thus omitted, and soon the mind accustoms itself to it, and becomes one of the wise and useful habits of life.

Need I speak, in conclusion, of the well-known fact that Nature loves correct and regular habits, and always rewards those who do not transgress her laws. Regular hours for sleep, for meals, for business, or exercise, for recreation are her commands; and sooner or later she punishes those who dare to disobey them. Habits of philanthropic liberality, of virtue, of aiding in every good word and work, of warring on evil in its myriad forms—priceless in their value and their influence—how they rise in the mind as these closing words are written. Practice them, young men; make them your

"second nature," the law of your being and the rules of your lives. Thus shall you

"Earn names that win! Happy remembrance from the great and good—Names that shall sink not in oblivion's flood; But, with clear music, like a church-bell's chime, Sound through the river's sweep of onward rushing time."

—Independent.

**Fun and Fancy.**

—A plea for old cheese—Mite is right.

"My dinner don't agree with me," said a man to his wife, after an extraordinary heavy meal.

"I don't blame it, my dear, I saw you jawing it so hard."

"Do you enjoy good health, Zachary?"

"Why, yaze, to be sure, who doesn't?"

"Quaint old Fuller says—'Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree while the other is in distress, try the experiment whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched.'"

—One of the best hits ever made at an impropriety in a lady's dress was made by Tallyrand. During the revolution, when asked by a lady his opinion of her dress, he replied, "it began too late and ended too soon."

"A coffin," said an Irishman, "is the house a man lives in when he is dead."

"Do you mean to say that you can relate occurrences at the time of your birth, from your own recollection?" The laugh which began against the witness turned upon the Judge, as the former replied:

"Why, sir, I cannot exactly say that I remember every particular, but I can assure your honor I was there!"

—A friend wants to know when the man who stopped up all night is going to take the plug out.

—A man praising porter, says it was so excellent a beverage that it always made him fat.

"I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean."

"When?" asked the enologist.

"Last night, against a wall."

—An old Greenland seaman could believe crocodiles shed tears, for he had seen whales blubber.

—A tailor, who had made a gentleman's coat and vest too small was ordered to take it home and let them out. Some days after, the tailor told the gentleman that his garments happening to fit a countryman, of his, he had let them out a shilling per week.

"Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a lipping maid the other night of an old veteran of Jackson's army of '15.

"No, my dear," growled the old soldier, "in those days I had a military ball come to me—and what d'ye think? it took my leg off."

"I believe," said a tall representative from a country town, "that I am one of the tallest members in the House."

"Yes," added a fellow representative, "and one of the slimmest, also."

—An old gentleman says that he is the last man in the world that would tyrannise over his daughter's affections. So long as she marries the man of his choice, he don't care whom she loves.

"Didn't you tell me, you could hold the plough?" said a farmer to a green Irishman whom he had taken on trial, "Arrah, be aisy now!" said Pat. "How can I hold it, and two horses drawing it away from me. But give it to me in the barn, and be jabes, I'll hold it with anybody!"

—"Don't you think tight lacing bad for the consumption, doctor?" asked a young lady of her physician. "Not at all," said the doctor; it is just what it feeds on."

—An Irishman trying to put out a gas-light with his fingers, cried out, "Och, murther, the devil's a wick's in it."

—As cold weather approaches it is proper for benevolently inclined persons to present the poor with cords of wood, for their gifts will be recorded above.

—An honest farmer thus writes to the chairman of an English Agricultural Society: "Gentlemen please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

## RAILROADS.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN

AND

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELTON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

AND

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be

opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows: Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the

MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30

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Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile,

Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN

EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY

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For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STONY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,

General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great

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Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

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Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily,

at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightening Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building, Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent; J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent. D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Sup't. Agents: T. K. Marcy, Md. Egan, N. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

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THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 &amp; 13 Mercer Street,

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INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.

Long Combs.

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[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

4 times a second,

340 times a minute,

14,400 times an hour,

345,600 times a day,

292,000 times a week,

10,368,000 times a month,

126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH,

THAN ANY OTHER KIND

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It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer lies down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfill all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS 5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN

JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING

CASES..... \$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. HOWARD &amp; Co., No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

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Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A REMITTANCE OF ORIGIN OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. AL? HIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Case—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned. Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch, for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

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